

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 69.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 25 1899.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2101.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH \$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN75
PER YEAR 5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER. MEMBER
Honolulu Stock Exchange.
Room 301 Judd Building.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 815, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LORRIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE
with Thurston & Carter, Merchant
street, next to postoffice.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

CATHCART & PARKE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 13 KAAHUMANU
street.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DELMER ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.

San Francisco and Honolulu.

215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
Kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIPS'.
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
from the other islands fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

MOUNTAIN WATER

Struck in Artesian Wells on Amer-
ican Sugar Co.'s Land.

SUPPLY ALL THAT CAN BE ASKED

Water Flows from the Wells as
Pure as That of any Moun-
tain Stream.

What is probably the purest water
in the Hawaiian Islands has been
tapped by the artesian wells now be-
ing sunk on the lands of the American
Sugar Company at Kawela by the Mc-
Candless Brothers. Speaking of the
new water supply a few days since, J.
S. McCandless said:

"We have just completed the third
well of a number we are to bore for
the American Sugar Company at Ka-
wela. This is five miles from the sea-
shore but a part of the plantation
lands. The water has been analyzed
and I think that beyond question it is
the best and purest of any artesian
water yet found on the Islands. It
contains only fifteen grains of salt to
the gallon, much less than the water
supplied by the Honolulu water system.

It is as pure as the purest mountain
stream, and the supply is all that
could be asked. On the well we have
just finished we connected an 8-inch
centrifugal pump. Running at full
speed this pump never affected the
flow of water in the least and we could
not see that the pump made any im-
pression on the supply. Manager Cen-
ter was very much pleased over the
outlook."

In response to further questions
about the plantation Mr. McCandless
said:

"The twelve wells sunk at Kameka-
tal are being connected with the
pumping plant. The pumps are on
the ground and the machinery will be
in readiness to start pumping in
about thirty days. The new wharf, of
which Captain Goodman gave you a
good description a few days ago, is
about completed; it will be finished
anyhow in a week or ten days."

DEATH OF MRS. COWLES.

Succumbs to Injuries Received in
Union Square

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mrs. Irene S. Cowles, who, while rid-
ing on a bicycle in Palace Square last
Tuesday was run over by a buggy driven
by a woman, died yesterday morning.
A coroner's jury consisting of E.
H. Paris, W. E. Bivens, F. Angus, A.
H. Howe, S. Kubey and J. D. Schnack,
will investigate the matter this after-
noon.

The deceased had been here about
six months, coming with the intention
of going as a lecturer to the Philip-
pines. She was at one time quite
wealthy and an artist of unusual ability.
Some time after her arrival here
she assumed charge of a local milli-
nery house, but gave this up to take
the Park grocery store, which she con-
ducted up to the time of her death.

While the name of the party in the
buggy is not definitely known, it is pos-
sible that a charge of manslaughter
may result, although the statement that
Mrs. Cowles slipped and fell may re-
sult in a verdict of accidental death.

The body of the deceased lady has
been removed from the Queen's Hos-
pital to the undertaking parlors of Ed.
Williams, where it has been embalmed.
The funeral will take place from St.
Andrew's Cathedral at 1 o'clock today,
after which the remains will be placed
in a vault in Nuuanu Cemetery until
relatives can be heard from. The un-
fortunate woman leaves a daughter in
California and an adopted son in Illinois.
All of the pallbearers will be chosen
from soldiers at Camp McKinley,
to many of whom she had been very kind.

Executive Council.

The payment of bills incurred in the
keeping of Chinese in quarantine who
were refused a landing by Agent J. K.
Brown was discussed at yesterday's
Cabinet meeting, but final action was
deferred until the meeting of the Leg-
islature.

The Rapid Transit Company was

Estimates and
Designs Furnished.

Work Executed Is or Skipped
To All Parts of
The Pacific Coast.

A. H. MacNutt,

Manufacturer of All Kinds of
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONU-
MENTS, HEADSTONES,
VAULTS, COPINGS, ETC.

574 Brannan St. San Francisco

Correspondence solicited.

3006

granted permission to lay a track on
King street from Liliha to Victoria.

A Chinese charitable organization
was granted a charter. John F. Bow-
ler's proposition to exchange property
at Richard and Merchant streets for
land in Lanai was declined.

Japanese Woman Suicides.

Kio, a Japanese woman, committed
suicide yesterday morning by
taking carbolic acid. She died
at about 10 o'clock. The first person
to learn of the act was another Japanese woman living next
door to the suicide. A Japanese doctor
was summoned who worked over the
dying woman for some time.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Mar-
shal Chillingworth conducted the in-
quest and a verdict of death by suicide
was returned by the jury.

The Hawaiian Village.

Visitors to the Hawaiian Village
now are having an opportunity of seeing
the natives at work building their
huts of coconut leaves. This is a
sight which one will probably never
have a chance of witnessing again.
During the hot days children almost
live in the water and the patrons of
the Hawaiian Village are being enter-
tained by such feats in the water as
they have never seen before.—Omaha
World-Herald.

FIJI MAY GET LEFT

Canadian-Australian Line
May Not Call.

Failure to Pay the Subsidy May Re-
sult in the Steamship Line Tak-
ing Another Route.

The following item appeared in a
late Victoria paper:

"Hereafter there will be no direct
steamship line to the Fiji Islands,
which for several years have been on
the route of the Canadian-Australian
liners, the steamers calling at Suva
on both northern and southern trips.
The reason of the cancellation of this
port of call is not given by the steam-
ship management to the local agents,
who were only notified of the matter
yesterday, but it is thought to be the
failure on the part of the Fijian Gov-
ernment to renew the subsidy given
the line. The Mowers, due on Friday
from Australasia, will therefore be
the last ship of the Canadian line to call
at Suva."

T. Rain Walker, of T. H. Davies &
Co., the local agents of the line, when
asked yesterday about the matter stat-
ed that such a departure was possible.
The English Government has talked
of withdrawing the subsidy for carrying
mails to the Fiji Islands, claiming
that the steamers would go there
whether subsidized or not. This the
steamship company will hardly do.
Mr. Walker could not talk definitely
in regard to the matter until further
advice is received.

A Small Strike.

Another strike occurred yesterday
morning at the Honolulu Iron Works.
Eleven native helpers in the boiler depart-
ment walked out upon having
their demand for higher wages re-
fused immediate action.

The present foreman of the boiler
shops is J. H. Crawford, who took the
position after the resignation of Mc-
Kay.

"At about noon," said Mr. Crawford,
"one of the native helpers came and told
me that he was the chairman of a
committee organized to demand
higher wages. No definite increase
was asked for; all they wanted
was higher wages. I told them that
I would bring the matter to the man-
ager's attention, but that I myself
could do nothing more. This was de-
fined. An immediate raise was wanted,
and unless granted the men would
strike. I told them to do as they
wished, and they walked out."

As a result there was little work
done in the boiler shops yesterday after-
noon, the makers being temporarily
laid off, as there were no helpers. This
gave rise to the unfounded rumor
that every man in the boiler works had

"We believe we are entitled to high-
er wages," said one of the strikers.
"We get \$10 or \$11 a week, which is
less than half of what others doing
almost the same work get. We have
no fault to find with the new fore-
man, as he has treated us all right."

"The strikers will not be allowed
back under any conditions," said one
of the officials yesterday. "We don't
want men with the 'walk-out fever' in
their blood."

The War Department has arranged
to send two more shiploads of supplies
to Porto Rico for the assistance of the
sufferers in the recent storms.

M'BRYDE SUGAR CO

Creates Two New Offices for San
Francisco Business.

ED. POLLITZ AND W. D. CLARK

Made Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer.

Stock Can Be Transferred at
the Coast.

A new move has been made in Mc-
Bryde Sugar Company. Mr. Pollitz,
instead of being a mere stockholder in
this popular assessable, is now one of
the official heads. His title is vice
president of the corporation in and for
the city of San Francisco. Another
new office was created and Warren D.
Clark of San Francisco appointed to
fill it. He is to be the assistant trea-
surer of the company for that city.

Ever since Mr. Pollitz's last arrival
the rumor has been general that the
12,500 shares of McBryde originally allo-
cated him had proved too few and that
he was after more. He frankly ad-
mitted that McBryde was well liked in
the States, and further added that
it was the only assessable of which
anything was known there. Quite a
number of heavy sales of this stock
have been reported lately on the local
board.

Last Friday a meeting of the com-
pany was held at Waihawa. An innova-
tion was introduced. It was generally
felt that the growth of the de-
mand for McBryde on the Pacific
coast and the volume of the transac-
tions made it absolutely necessary that
there be a stock registration and trans-
fer agency in that city. A resolution
was then passed of which the follow-
ing is a part:

"Resolved, That by virtue of the
powers vested in the board of directors,
an agency for the transfer and can-
cellation of stock be established in San
Francisco, and to that end Edward
Pollitz is hereby appointed vice presi-
dent for said city and Warren D. Clark
of San Francisco is appointed assistant
treasurer for said city; said vice presi-
dent and treasurer, in reference to
the company in reference to the transfer
and cancellation of certificates of
stock."

Last Friday a meeting of the com-
pany was held at Waihawa. An innova-
tion was introduced. It was generally
felt that the growth of the de-
mand for McBryde on the Pacific
coast and the volume of the transac-
tions made it absolutely necessary that
there be a stock registration and trans-
fer agency in that city. A resolution
was then passed of which the follow-
ing is a part:

"Resolved, That by virtue of the
powers vested in the board of directors,
an agency for the transfer and can-
cellation of stock be established in San
Francisco, and to that end Edward
Pollitz is hereby appointed vice presi-
dent for said city and Warren D. Clark
of San Francisco is appointed assistant
treasurer for said city; said vice presi-
dent and treasurer, in reference to
the company in reference to the transfer
and cancellation of certificates of
stock."

It will be remembered that a board
of engineers was appointed by the
Secretary of War some months ago to
determine the harbor lines of the port
of Honolulu, and that a report was
sent on to Washington by the board.

The following communication from
Colonel Mills shows that the report
has been adopted with some modifica-
tions:

Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.
August 24, 1899.

Editor Commercial Advertiser.—Sir:

I have just received from the War De-
partment through headquarters De-
partment of California, a copy of the
report of the board of engineers organ-
ized to determine the harbor lines of
the port of

MAITRE LABORI

Dreyfus' Counsel Shot in the Back
at Rennes.

GOING TO THE COURT MARTIAL

Police Allowed the Assassin to Escape—Wounded May Possibly Live.

RENNES, August 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, early this morning, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the River Vilaine. He had reached a point half-way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver.

The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim, and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonizing cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding, and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

Only two or three laborers going to work witnessed the shooting of Maitre Labori. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said:

"As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was just as he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine two men about medium height and wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss."

A sharp report was heard and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried "Holla La!" which is a common French exclamation, and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others saw the deed, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for, and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterward Mme. Labori.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—At a late hour tonight M. Labori, Dreyfus' counsel, who was shot by an unknown man early this morning, is lying at his home hovering between life and death. The surgeons will not say whether his chance of recovery is favorable, but state that he may survive. His condition tonight is quite favorable, as he has no fever. The attempted assassin is still at large, owing largely to the careless and even cowardly methods of pursuit employed by the police.

There were several reports this afternoon that the assailant of M. Labori had been captured, but they proved to be unfounded. Detachments of troops and gendarmes were beating the woods and scouring the country. They had been engaged in this work all day long without success. A great number of people saw the murderer fleeing, but he was either too far distant from them or else he succeeded in covering them by threats to use his revolver. A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed: "Begone or I will kill you. I still have five shots left in my revolver and they will be for you." Delahaye, being quite unarmed, receded and allowed the man to escape.

The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the commissioners of police this morning warning him that it was intended to make an attempt upon the life of General Mercier. Consequently the police and detectives surrounded the General and left the other principals in the drama unprotected.

RENNES, Aug. 15, 2:15 P. M.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which yesterday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained complete corroboration of the statement that the pockets of M. Labori's coat were rifled yesterday while he was lying on the ground wounded. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet in which were important papers referring

to the court-martial, including his notes for the cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Labori has himself related the incident. He had just fallen and saw one of two men run to his side. One of them said: "His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot."

The speaker then took the wounded advocate's coat off and another man seized the wallet. M. Labori, however, retained his presence of mind and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his hands, putting it under his head for a pillow and holding it with one hand. The coat was shortly afterwards put on again. On arriving at his residence M. Labori asked his wife to look into the pockets and see if the contents were safe. Mme. Labori found them completely empty. Luckily, no papers of importance were in the pockets, which only contained personal letters, including menacing communications received on the previous day.

The rifling of the lawyer's pockets of the papers and the attempt to steal his wallet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot in which several men were implicated. The man who actually fired the shot, it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the would-be assassin, he is still at large, and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus country people.

FROM SEAT OF WAR

Gilmore and His Men Are Alive.

Insurgents on the Aggressive Again—Captain Parker Has a Brush With the Enemy.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—8:40 A. M.—The insurgents unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway. A special train took re-enforcements to Malolos and Guiganto, just north of Bulacan.

While the Seventeenth Infantry, during last Tuesday's battle, was approaching Calulut along the road, the troops saw a group of fifty Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed. Captain Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley. The Americans dropped into the bushes unharmed on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—5 P. M.—A squadron of cavalry, numbering 250 men, commanded by Captain Parker, while reconnoitering the country in the vicinity of San Mateo, northeast of Manila, today came across 300 Filipinos, who opened fire on them. The cavalrymen replied and then charged the enemy, who, following their usual tactics, took to flight, retreating into San Mateo. The Americans pursued them and drove them and a number of other rebels out of the town and took possession of the place. The cavalry lost two killed and fourteen wounded, while the enemy lost twenty-five killed.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—8:36 A. M.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents of about 500 half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed. The insurgents' force is believed to have been under the command of General del Pilar, and to have had in view the tearing up of the railway at Bocage and Biga, about three miles from Bulacan.

General Wheaton, with the troops at Calulut, made a reconnoissance on Angeles, about four miles to the north-west, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire, and then returned to Calulut.

GILMORE AND HIS MEN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Navy today received the following from Admiral Watson at Manila:

"Escaped Spanish prisoners report Gilmore and thirteen other Americans, eight sailors and five soldiers, confined at Vigan, July 27th. Four sailors in hospital with sore legs. Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by Admiral Dewey never received."

IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and he was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumpfield, Gilmer Co., W. Va.

For sale by day a crowd besieged the office of the Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents. Field cornets demanding rifles on account of the war scare.

WAR SPIRIT HIGH

Troops in London Madly Cheered
By Great Crowd.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS A FREE HAND

British Troops Sent Forward to Seize a
Boer Pass—The Boers Everywhere
where Armies.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Times cable from London says: The war feeling is growing stronger. Departing troops are madly cheered by tremendous crowds, and when the volunteers go into camp, just as the volunteers do in the United States, their departure is witnessed by great numbers of people, amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. Contradictory news from the Transvaal creates excitement, which is spreading to all classes. Those in favor of a vigorous policy are delighted at the prorogation of Parliament, as it will give the Cabinet a free hand. It is thoroughly understood that the Cabinet in this case means Chamberlain. He will now have no unhandy questions to answer. It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech and the final statement in the House of Commons of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the last Governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot be long before the issue is known.

Shipments of troops continue, and the opinion of the majority is that there will be war. All the men on leave have been recalled and every effort is being made to get the home troops in the fittest condition. Nightly alarms are the order at Aldershot, and as many as 30,000 troops are aroused at unearthly hours and marched for two hours in order to discover any possibly weak spots in their organization.

The soldiers are mad to get another chance at the Boers. The latter are also preparing, and not a day passes that the papers do not chronicle a shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany to the Transvaal.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

LONDON, August 14.—The Times this morning in a special article on the Transvaal situation says:

In the event of war, in addition to 12,000 troops from India, 30,000 will be sent from England, making the total British force 55,000. It would be idle to ignore the fact that should we unwillingly be driven to obtain by force that which justice should accord, an entirely new South African situation will have been created.

THE TRANSVAAL PREPARING.

JOHANNESBURG, August 13.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railroad Company for mobilization on the shortest notice if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is reported that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve.

MANILA PREPARING.

JOHANNESBURG, August 13.—The Volksraad of the South African republic, has amended the gowmet (constitutional) compelling persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defense of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion.

General Joubert, Vice President of the republic and commander in chief of the Transvaal forces, denies that the burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war.

KRUGER SERIOUSLY FAILING.

LONDON, August 15.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says:

President Kruger, owing to advancing years, has become physically and mentally incapable of dealing with the situation. Often at the meetings of the Executive Council he weeps, but possibly he is shamming incapacity.

LONDON, August 15.—Major General Sir William Francis Butler, who, it was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Cape Town to the Associated Press, would be relieved as commander of the British troops in South Africa, as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled and Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him.

General Walker, who replaces General Butler as commander in chief of the British troops in South Africa, is regarded as one of the ablest generals in the army. His appointment, therefore, is taken to indicate that the situation is more grave.

BOER PREPARATIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, August 15.—The Standard and Diggers' News says to-day:

"The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms."

All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys wherever the latter are still in use.

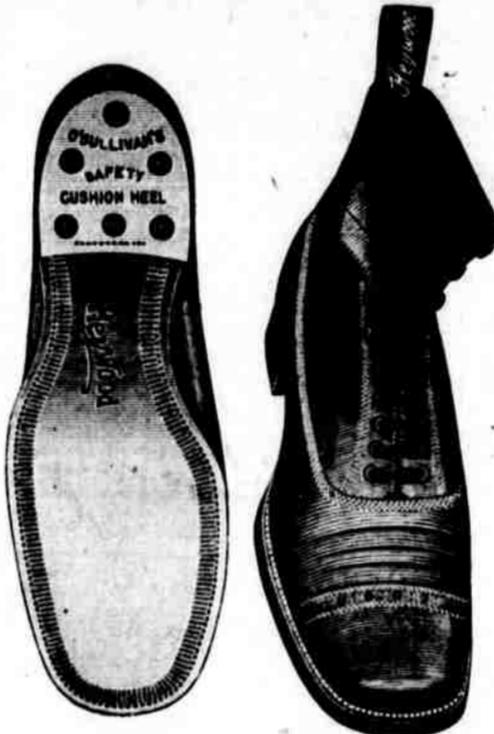
PRETORIA, August 15.—Despite General Joubert's denial, it is reported that the Government made large purchases of mules last Saturday, and to-day a crowd besieged the office of the Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents. Field cornets demanding rifles on account of the war scare.

G. SCHUMAN.

Carriage Repository,
Fort Street.

Keeps constantly on hand

A FULL LINE OF

Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons,
(ALL SIZES)Dump Carts For Plantation and
Contractors' Use.A choice lot of PLANTATION
MULES for sale at low figures

OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Calf Vamp,
Leather Lined Rubber Heel.

Positively
Waterproof

Sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store

SOLE AGENTS.

Mail Order
Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE... \$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces \$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers 75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers 50c doz

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glassware and House
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS
OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD
from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Lungs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures all Impure Matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones
in the Mixtures mentioned in the last issue, and
is warranted from any strong injury, and the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s.
9d. each, and in smaller quantities at
1s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure
in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE
VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—
Blood Mixture.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CATION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. We have in our possession a sufficient amount of the original mixture, which is sometimes pawned by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is the name of

KRUEGER DEFIDENT

South African Government Will Reject British Proposals.

DYNAMITE CONCESSION AGAIN

Great Britain Has an Emergency Force of 30,000 Men Ready to Leave in a Week.

PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to refer to a joint commission of inquiry the effect of the franchise reforms upon the status of the Uitlanders has not yet been sent to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa. The various alarming rumors in circulation are, however, without foundation.

President Krueger has issued a brochure supporting his proposal regarding the removal of religious disabilities. It is characterized by a free use of scriptural texts. He argues that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensifies their hatred for Christianity, and he urges that the full franchise should be given to all who believe in the revelation of God through his word in the Bible.

CAPE TOWN, August 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal Government on the subject of the latest British proposals for a peaceful settlement of the question in dispute, and a dispatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and that it is feared the result will be the breaking off of negotiations. Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal.

It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers here with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of the Bechuanaland.

Major General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is such feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to Egypt.

LONDON, August 16.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, who confirms the report that warrants have been prepared for the arrest of 147 members of the Reform party in the Transvaal, of which twenty-two warrants are out, says the date for executing the warrants is uncertain, and that the whole thing is regarded as a bluff.

The Daily Mail says General Lord Garnet Wolseley, the commander in chief, has sanctioned one hundred volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa in the event of war.

JOHANNESBURG, August 16.—The Star says the Government of the South African Republic will reject the proposal of the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the franchise controversy, but has prepared a new statement.

According to the same authority, the Transvaal is anxious to preserve peace, and expects Great Britain to meet it half-way.

PRETORIA, August 16.—The British agent here denies the story that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal Government, or that there have been any modifications of the British demands.

PRETORIA, August 17.—The report of the dynamite commission is a victory for President Krueger. It advises a reduction in the price, but practically ignores the question of the cancellation of the monopoly.

BLOEMFONTEIN, August 16.—Putman, the Reuter News Agency correspondent here, was arrested yesterday under a law passed by the Volksraad of Orange Free State for sending out information alleged to be false and adverse to the interests of the State. He was arraigned today in the Landrost Police Station Court. The telegram on which the charge is based stated that the military commander had been ordered to attend a meeting at Bloemfontein next week. Government Secretary Blignant denied that such an order had been given, but admitted that he was unable to say that a report to that effect had not been current. The case was adjourned, and Putman was released on \$100 bail.

LONDON, August 16.—The Transvaal situation unchanged, according to all obtainable information, but continued delay of the Boer answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the Uitlanders of the proposed franchise reform measures makes matters look more serious.

The War Office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 30,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transportation are waiting orders. It is said that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa, in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

LONDON, August 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, who criticised the partial attitude of the Cape Ministry in affording every facility for arming the Orange Free State, says: The Cabinet a few days ago sanctioned the removal of a million cartridges from the Cape to Bloemfontein, and last night (Tuesday) the Standard Bank dispatched £100,000 to Pretoria in response to a very urgent demand.

The Pretoria correspondent of the

Times says: The ultimate adoption of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is considered certain.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

HONGKONG, August 15.—A newspaper published in Macao, the Portuguese seaport at the southwest entrance of the Canton river, reports that France has occupied the Island of San Chau, west of Macao, as an assertion of her right to the province of Kwang Tung, in the event of the partition of China.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

BOMBAY, August 11.—Preparations are about complete for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and at Calcutta.

SENATOR IS HERE

With Some Seven Hundred Recruits

List of Officers and Passengers for Manila Had Quick Trip to this Port.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It is due to Captain J. B. Patterson, commanding the United States army transport Senator, that that vessel is now at Oceanic wharf instead of buffeting head winds and seas on the northerly way to Manila, via Nagasaki. It was when Patterson arrived in San Francisco, returning from a brief lough up on the Sound to see his family, after the Senator had brought the Pennsylvania regiment safe to the

Coast from Manila, that the United States quartermaster there showed him

orders from General Otis that all United States transports should go to Manila by way of Nagasaki in order to avoid coaling at Manila during the typhoon season. The Morgan City, obeying Otis' orders, had already sailed for Nagasaki.

Captain Patterson most sensibly suggested that smaller transports could scarcely reach Nagasaki in the heavy weather now prevailing and after consultation with Washington, Otis' orders were countermanded, and for the future all the smaller transports will continue to stop at Honolulu for coaling en route to the Philippines.

The Senator sailed from San Francisco at 5:30 p. m. August 15 and has had a voyage over an ocean quiet as the proverbial millpond. On board are 660 recruits, all told, for the army of the Philippines.

The following are the officers on duty with the recruits: Major H. H. Adams, Eighteenth United States infantry (commanding); Captain J. M. Sigworth, Ninth U. S. Infantry (adjutant); First Lieutenant L. F. Kilbourne, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Maxwell Keyes, Third Infantry; Major and Surgeon H. W. Cardwell, U. S. V.; First Lieutenant H. G. Grubbs, Sixth Infantry, quartermaster and commissary; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. B. Sandall; Second Lieutenant C. M. Duffy, U. S. V., signal corps.

The passengers are: Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fourth cavalry; L. C. Ballay, commissary clerk; W. A. Taylor, paymaster's clerk; Rev. P. F. McDonough, P. A. Galvin, clerk medical department; A. M. Gantner, quartermaster's clerk; R. H. Brotherton, quartermaster's clerk (Honolulu); Benjamin Wood (Honolulu).

Major H. W. Cardwell went through with the Oregon regiment last year, serving with distinction during their campaign. Though a very young man he has reached his high position through merit.

Benjamin Wood, one of the passengers, is a relative of Major and Surgeon Wood of the United States army hospital at Honolulu.

The ship's officers are: Captain J. B. Patterson, Chief Officer C. Swanson, Second Officer J. Bowen, Third Officer F. Anderson, Chief Engineer J. Dawson, First Assistant Engineer C. Chisholm, Purser M. Sargent, Steward Mr. Walters.

This is the fifth trip of the Senator. The first was with the Nebraska regiment last year, followed by the Twenty-third regulars; the third was with the Twenty-second regulars, and the fourth with the Thirteenth regulars.

The Senator will be here about two days coaling.

Kahuku Affairs.

At the adjourned meeting of the Kahuku stockholders the most important matter brought up was the reduction of the par value of the shares. Formerly the capital stock consisted of 5000 shares at the par value of \$100 each. It was unanimously voted that this be changed to 25,000 shares with a par value of \$20 each.

There will be no increase in the capitalization of the company at present, as at a former meeting bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were voted issued of which \$148,000 will be used in improvements. A number of minor changes in the by-laws were made at the meeting.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Plans for Addition to Insane Asylum.

The Sanitary Committee and the Waikiki District—Trustees to Manage Outside Hospitals.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health met yesterday to consider one special matter and regular routine business. There were present President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Agent Reynolds, George W. Smith, E. C. Winston, and Dr. Wood. The first business brought up was the consideration of the charge of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Noblitt. This was acted upon in executive session, and a certain course was recommended to the Minister of the Interior. It is understood that the decision of the board was unfavorable to the Doctor.

The Waikiki nuisance was brought up only to be deferred. The Sanitary Committee reported progress in their investigations, and some condemnations of property will probably result.

In connection with the Lahaina water supply President Cooper stated that he had sent Mr. Taylor, an engineer, to that place to thoroughly investigate the situation and to draw up plans and specifications for a new system. Two private citizens of Lahaina offered to build and operate the water works provided that when the Government takes over the property it be at the promoters' valuation. These propositions were laid on the table.

The board was informed of the following action taken by the Executive Council on the 21st inst.:

"Motion was made and carried that the Board of Health be authorized to turn the hospitals outside of Honolulu over, each to a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the Board of Health, who shall have the management of such hospitals and be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of all moneys coming to said hospitals, receiving from the Board of Health such appropriations as it may make, and having the authority to use the revenue of said hospitals for carrying them on, such board of trustees to have all the qualities of a corporation; report to be made of the expenses and receipts and of patients treated, every quarter to the board of health, and all Government patients to be treated free."

The action was approved by the board and President Cooper volunteered to inquire into the matter and learn who are available for the positions of trustees.

The board recommended that Dr. J. W. Galbraith be granted a license to practice medicine.

It was voted that W. E. H. Deverill retain the custody of the Government medicines at Hanalei. It seems that there was some trouble between Deverill and the district physician, and that the latter desired that the care of the medicines be taken away from Deverill, who has had charge of them for the past nineteen years.

The application of Dr. Le Blond, Government physician at Puna, for a leave of absence was granted and Dr. Wetzel appointed to act in his absence.

Plans of a proposed addition to the Insane Asylum were exhibited, but no action was taken. The sentiment of the board is that the increased accommodations are a pressing necessity and some steps will be taken at the next meeting.

G. W. Smith and Dr. Wood were granted leave of absence. They both intend to go to the States in the early part of next month.

The Law's Delays.

A case which illustrates the law's delay happened in the clerk's office of the Judiciary Department on Monday, when Chief Clerk Henry Smith received a deposition from Samoa in the matter of the estate of A. A. Todd, deceased. Mr. Todd was formerly a resident of Kaawaloa, Kona, Hawaii, but went to Samoa, where he died.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight." (Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunliwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1890.

A TESTIMONIAL.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious, and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax Ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.



THE CELEBRATED HEINE FOUNTAIN.

The Heinrich Heine fountain, which was designed for Dusseldorf, the poet's birthplace, and declined by that city because of race prejudices and Heine's unpopularity with the Germans, has been erected on an inconspicuous site in New York. It has long been the property of the Arion Society, which paid \$35,000 for it. The figure of Lorelei, which is shown on the left of the illustration, surmounts the fountain.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth. Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sydney Challanger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt that, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

He wants us to understand that he was *heavy to himself*; it was not an increase of weight but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat he did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal should come around.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challanger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it falling of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challanger *felt*—heavy, drowsy and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight." (Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunliwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1890.

MAJOR MARCHAND.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Evenement today says it understands that Major Marchand has been offered the post of Governor of the French settlement on the Somali coast and Envoy Extraordinary to King Menelik of Abyssinia.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND Whatnots.

That are just the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable. . . .

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.
Leading Furniture Dealers
KING & BETHEL STS.

Large Imports
OF GOODS BY THE
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
LIMITED.

A Fresh Supply of the

Hygienic
Refrigerators

The Only Absolutely Perfect Refrigerator Made.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 25, 1899.

LABOR.

The urgent demands of the planters for laborers have been somewhat removed by the permission of the government to import ten thousand more Japanese. This policy was advocated by the Advertiser, some time ago, on the ground that it was more consistent to follow our old practices than to strike out in new directions. This community is substantially, so far as the dominant class is concerned, under self-government, and the Executive in throwing open the doors to Asiatic immigration, really executes the will of the people.

This territory is American so far as possession goes, and it is for Congress to say who shall be permitted to immigrate to these Islands. Congress, through the Newlands' Resolution, has provided for the continuation of our immigration laws, which are entirely at variance with the American laws of the subject, and the President has directed the local government to follow our municipal laws, and use its own discretion about the importation of labor until Congress interferes.

Senator Fairbanks in the report of the Committee on Immigration, made to the Senate on February 13th of this year, says that "this immigration is entirely repugnant to the policy of the United States," but the government of the United States has not asked or intimated that it should be modified and stopped. There has been, and there is no violation of the letter of the law as it is contained in the Newlands' Resolution. No charge of the violation of any compact can be made against us. Whether or not, Congress will hold us responsible for any moral delinquency in promoting this immigration or in enthusiastically accepting the lot of being Americans, and at the same time refusing to follow what Senator Fairbanks calls the American policy.

It may not follow that our importation of Asiatics will work harm to this community. There are intelligent men here, with "missionary" tendencies who believe that these Islands are destined to be the Asiatic corner of the United States, and one of them recently insisted that the Lord would be just as well pleased to see one hundred thousand of his Asiatic children here, as he would to see the same number of his American children.

Apparently we are all in one accord just now in this matter, and yield as all communities yield, to the business necessities of the sugar interest. As a community we have so ordered it, and of course must abide cheerfully with the results.

A MAN WHO WORKED.

The Life and Letters of Faraday, by S. Thompson, furnish another piece of evidence of the little value of theories in the education of youth.

This celebrated scientist, who discovered in 1823 several of the most important laws of electric phenomena, and was the immediate cause of the vast evolution in the uses of electricity in the latter part of this century, was the son of a blacksmith. Instead of being protected in his youth, as the sons of prosperous people are protected, and kept "out of temptation" he was left from his fifth to his thirteenth year, to play in the streets, and he obtained but little schooling. Only when he was apprenticed to a book-binder, did he begin to read some of the books he assisted in binding, especially those which treated of the sciences. Instead of obtaining an education in one of the English or German Universities, under the celebrated teachers, he dug out of several books, one of them being the Encyclopedia Britannica, a summary of the learning of the times on physics and electricity. He dusted the rooms and blacked the boots of a French artist named Masquerier, who taught him how to draw. Sir Humphrey Davy employed him as an amanuensis, and he travelled with him over Europe. But Davy used him as a valet, and was jealous of the intelligence of his servant. He refused to dine at the same table with him. In his twenty-ninth year, he married the daughter of a working silversmith, and of this union Prof. Tyndall said after Faraday's death, "Never, I believe, existed a manlier, purer, sturdier love. Like a burning diamond, it continued to shed for six and forty years its white and smokeless glow." When he refused large fees for chemical work from manufacturers, because he desired to devote his life to scientific work, which gave no profit, this woman, his wife, stood by him bravely and with enthusiasm, and made his life happy on a pittance of \$500 per year. And when he became one of the most distinguished men of the world and gave to the

Royal Institution most valuable books and papers, he did it in the name of Michael and Sarah Faraday. She had made it possible for him to secure grand achievements, and he desired to share with her the glory of them. Faraday, after he became famous, declined social relations which the rich, the fashionable world, and the learned men tendered to him, and confined himself to work, and gratefully accepted a pension from the government of \$1500 a year in order that he might continue his valuable labor without distraction. The British Queen gave him a residence in Hampden Court, and when she discovered that he was not able to furnish it, she furnished it at her own expense.

Was the clever or smarter than other men? Some wise men will say no, but that he had an inquiring mind, and was always asking why? what cause? what is the underlying law? and behind it, was a genius for work.

One of the surprising phases of his mind was that he knew little about mathematics. He had no gifts for mathematical reasoning. He unraveled the mysteries of electricity by simple experiments, although the science of electricity demands the most abstruse mathematical formula.

Immeasurably valuable as education is, in the life of Faraday is found the case of a man who had none of it, excepting as he "drew it out of the air," beyond the walls of Universities. There are thousands of young men who moan over their lack of opportunity to obtain an education. Faraday, and Lincoln, and Franklin give the lie to these beliefs, and tell them that intelligent work is the maker of individual destiny.

SPRING POETRY.

The lack of singing birds, and the lack of "Spring poetry" on these Islands has already attracted the attention of, at least, one intelligent tourist.

The important question, whether the absence of Spring poetry is due to any defects in our local civilization has not been discussed by the Social Science Association, as it relates to modern rather than ancient matters, and the scholars of the rising generation are not sufficiently mature to grapple with it.

It was unfortunate that the early missionaries refused to substitute New England Spring poetry for the crude melees of the natives. It is true that it is not overburdened with theological doctrine, and is, from the Puritanical standpoint, utterly frivolous. But it was, and is, superior to the sensuous literature of the mele.

The missionaries having cruelly excluded this kind of poetry from the educational system, our literature remains rather barren.

Neither the messages of President Dole, nor the reports of the Ministers, or of the heads of Bureaus contain or indicate any of these sweet aspirations in verse. The valuable judicial opinions of the Chief Justice and his associates are destitute of them. The general lack of this attractive form of verse prevents the reading of these opinions from becoming a popular matter.

The report of the Commissioner and Agent of the Land Office is one of the best local breeding grounds for Spring poetry, and the Agent no doubt would convey to the public, information on land matters, in barrack room ballads adorned with Spring allusions, if he was not restrained and oppressed with official etiquette, which has for its chief aim the creation of dry reading material which is generally refused by the public.

Not so was Mr. Canning, the great British Prime Minister, who occasionally conveyed his instructions to his ambassadors at Foreign Courts, in vigorous verse.

The lack of Spring poetry in our literature may be due to the lack of singing birds. The absence of Spring itself in the Islands is an inadequate cause, and does not appeal to the stronger reasoning faculties.

KIPLING'S SHARKS.

Rudyard Kipling in his story of the "Burning of the Sarah Sands," says that after being launched from the burning ship in the gale of wind, "the boats surged and rocked at a safe distance, and the sharks tried to upset them with their tails."

This event occurred in the Indian Ocean. Do the sharks of that ocean differ from those in the Pacific and Atlantic in their ways of attack? It is said that in some parts of Africa, there are tribes that do more effective fighting with their feet than with their hands. It was also said that in the Civil War, a soldier who was suddenly caught in the net of killing a stolen sheep, justified his act, because "the sheep whacked him with his tail."

What is the testimony of our own experts in shark fishing? Is there any authentic instance of a shark voluntarily approaching a boat, and after hacking up to it, hitting it with its tail? Kipling is a close observer. Is his statement correct?

ABO

We have not learned what the proper diet is for the white man in the tropics. Although the Englishmen have occupied India for several centuries they have so far failed, as a rule, to study the matter of diet, and as a result, break down physically at an early period of life. English physicians have from the beginning of the settlement in India advised their countrymen to abandon their traditional ideas about diet, which they have acquired at home, and carefully study the kinds, and preparation of food which the intelligent East Indians have adopted, after some centuries of experience.

Underlying all questions of education, of civilization and even of morals, in these Islands is the important one of securing and keeping healthy bodies. We need to stop this increase of nervous men and women, who after middle life, cannot enjoy this superb climate, and make the getting of money a mockery.

We cannot import instructors from abroad who are competent to teach us in this matter. The problem must be studied by the women of this place, and some general conclusions reached, which will determine what should be the best diet for the white man in the tropics.

It is useless to expect that the next generation of men and women here, will change their habits of living. They must be left to suffer, and complain, and die prematurely. But the diet of the children may be defined and, if they are fed in harmony with the conditions of the climate, there will be some hope that the next generation will not be one of sufferers.

The Chinese, the Portuguese, the Japanese, the Hawaiians, seem to arrange a diet which is more wholesome than that of the Anglo-Saxon. In the survival of the fittest in these parts, they may hold the advantage over the Anglo-Saxon, because their notions about food are better.

There is need of a Hygienic Society here, which will boldly meet this pressing question. Goethe said, "Take thought of thy body with steadfast fidelity. The soul must see through these eyes alone; and if they are dim, the whole world is beclouded." This great truth the preachers never enforce in the pulpit, because it is held, in the Creeds, that the physical part of man is a mere "worm of the dust," and the aspiring soul should not bother itself with the wormy part of man. Oliver Wendell Holmes, an unregenerate, thought differently of what he called "The Living Temple."

"Not in the world of light alone, Where God has built his blazing throne, Nor yet alone in earth below

With belted seas that come and go,

And endless isles of sunlit green,

In all thy Maker's glory seen:

Look upon thy wondrous frame—

External wisdom still the same."

The keeping of this Living Temple in order is one of the duties of the hour.

ITALIAN LABORERS.

Italian emigration to the United States has been actively carried on for twenty-five years. The Advertiser has during the last five years taken notice of it, especially the successful settlements of Italians in New Jersey. C. K. Landis who began in 1855 to establish a model town in Vineland, on the light soil of New Jersey, also began nearly twenty years ago to encourage the Italian immigrants to take up the sandy lands of the State lying south-easterly from Philadelphia. These lands were sold at the rate of \$5 per acre, and the settlers showed great skill in preparing and cultivating the soil. Many of these Italian peasants now own residences that have cost from \$800 to \$3000. Their farms are small, many of them do not exceed five acres, and are thoroughly cultivated. But Mr. Landis spent much time and money in making preliminary investigations, so as to secure the best class of farmers.

There appears in another column an account of the Italian laborers who have settled in Queensland. They are said to be excellent farmers.

These extraordinary outbreaks of commercial activity will decrease in number, as the people are slowly educated to a knowledge of economic laws.

At the same time, there never was in the financial history of the country, such large opportunities to promote substantial business enterprises.

tem of substantially purchasing the cane from the laborers, or the contract-purchase plan, it may avoid any friction.

But the shifting of the labor supply from Asia to Europe will be, in any event, a difficult task. As the labor supply is now the chief problem before the planters, it calls for unusual energy and intelligence in order to make it successful. The mere "touching of a button" will not do it. The best brain, with money behind it, may and should succeed. The planters have had six years of due notice, from the date of the revolution, that the labor conditions would be changed.

As the matter has been neglected

until Congress has lifted the axe, and holds it in the air for a strike at assisted immigration laws and practices, it is evident enough that there is need of the best brain, with abundance of capital behind it, to meet the crisis.

The local government will be unable, after the Hawaiian Act is passed to aid in promoting any scheme of foreign immigration. The planters will be left to their own resources, but subject to provisions of law.

The outlook for labor is promising in this respect, that as the rates of wages paid on the plantations rise to an equality with the best rate of wages paid for agricultural laborers on the Mainland, there will be a movement of agricultural laborers to these Islands. With a steerage rate of passage from the Coast fixed at \$25 there would soon be a large immigration from the Mainland, without any responsibility for the cost of it being placed on the planters.

MILLIONS IN THE TRUST.

The promoters of the bicycle trust, capitalized the affair in the first instance at \$80,000,000. The men who did it were "smart" business men. But on further consideration, they knocked off \$40,000,000, and put the capitalization at only \$40,000,000. This amount represents about \$20,000,000 of "water," but it is claimed that more than six per cent dividends can be paid upon the par value of the stock.

While Mr. McKinley is President of the United States, "Col Sellers" seems to have been elected president of the promoters of all sorts of enterprises, especially such as are "catchy" in the pulpit, because it is held, in the Creeds, that the physical part of man is a mere "worm of the dust," and the aspiring soul should not bother itself with the wormy part of man. Oliver Wendell Holmes, an unregenerate, thought differently of what he called "The Living Temple."

"Not in the world of light alone,

Where God has built his blazing throne,

Nor yet alone in earth below

With belted seas that come and go,

And endless isles of sunlit green,

In all thy Maker's glory seen:

Look upon thy wondrous frame—

External wisdom still the same."

The keeping of this Living Temple in order is one of the duties of the hour.

THE YAQUIS ROUTED.

The organization of the bicycle trust is another proof of the speculative craze which has taken possession of the people. The economic conditions of the country are the same now as they were in 1897, excepting the rise in the value of grain, and an increased export trade. Upon these facts, there is founded a speculation in trust stocks, which exceeds any speculative craze ever known in America. The owners of these trust stocks do not keep them, valuable as they claim them to be, but they take the most extraordinary pains to "unload" them upon the public, or get rid of them.

It seems strange that an intelligent people, as the Americans are, will tolerate for a moment the schemes of capitalizing old junk, odds and ends, and useless machinery into the millions. It turns the money exchange into monte carlos, and simply raises the business of the country out of one sore financial depression into the air and then drops it with a thud into another financial depression.

These extraordinary outbreaks of commercial activity will decrease in number, as the people are slowly educated to a knowledge of economic laws.

At the same time, there never was in the financial history of the country, such large opportunities to promote substantial business enterprises.

Horace Craft Shot.

NILES, August 12.—Horace J. Craft was accidentally shot in the breast while hunting in the Black Hills yesterday. He was severely injured, and the medical skill and presence of mind of his wife, who accompanied him, alone saved him from death. Before medical aid could be secured he was obliged to travel for seven hours over rough roads to Sunol. Dr. D. W. H. Emerson was summoned at Centerville, and met the party at Sunol. Craft is now at the Dickey cottage here, and although not entirely out of danger, Dr. Emerson thinks he will recover.

POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

ROME, August 18.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, who returned from a vacation August 1, declares the Pontiff in good health.

SPAIN TO BUY A NEW NAVY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Genoese* papers announce that Spain has signed contracts with several Italian ship-builders to construct a powerful fleet for her.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonial of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills

easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 2c.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I., August 24, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	CURRENT PR.	CHG.	ASK.	LAST.
AMERICAN SUGAR CO.	1,000,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN ASSAY CO.	760,000	100	100	100
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.	5,000,000	30	2654	27
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.	500,000	10	10	10
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.	2,312,750	10	10	10
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.	1,400,000	10	215	225
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.	300,000	10		

TOWSE AT HOME

Interviewed by Cheyenne
Newspaper.Gives His Views on Island Affairs.
Generally—Says There Will be
Contest for Governor.

Ed. Towse, a Cheyenne boy who has been in the Hawaiian Islands for the past six and a half years, arrived from the west yesterday afternoon. He expects to be on the Mainland about three months, though instructions to be received from the Islands may detain him a considerable period longer. In Hawaii Mr. Towse is city editor of the Advertiser, a 12-page morning paper published by the Hawaiian Gazette Company. The former citizen of Wyoming is in his native country again as the president of the Hawaiian Commission for the Omaha Exposition of 1899. The display has already gone forward and is in place under the care of Mr. Daniel Logan, the Commission's secretary. There is as well an Island show in the Midway. This is a private enterprise. Mr. Towse, who is a member of the staff of President Dole and who is identified with a number of business enterprises of the Islands, will look into several matters which have been entrusted to his keeping.

"Without going into extensive details," said Mr. Towse last evening, "I can add but little to what is general knowledge concerning the Hawaiian Islands. It is a delightful country in which to live—healthful and charming in every way. It is now having a remarkable growth and is as prosperous, I dare say, as any section of the world. The principal industry is the production of sugar. Rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and a number of other tropical fruits are grown for export. The balance of trade in favor of the country is not less than \$12,000,000 or more each year. Two or more merchant ships enter our ports every day. Most of the shipping is in American bottoms and we buy everything from America that we can. Nearly all businesses are in the hands of corporations and the results prove that the system is a good one. The field for investors is most inviting and a limited number of skilled laborers can secure employment, but for a man to go there with but little money and without engagement is folly. English is the language of the country and everything is done pretty much the same as in the United States. While the American flag is up, the old regime continues till Congress, to meet the coming winter, shall have enacted laws for the Islands. Money can be made there in real estate. There are openings in several merchandising lines, but it takes more capital for a business there than in the States, for the reason that communication with the Mainland is slow and, for the most part, settlements are made there only quarterly."

"There has been a Cheyenne colony of from three to eleven members in Hawaii all the time for the past four years. Harvey Carlyle is in charge of the United States Government stock corrals and seems to be enjoying life. One of his principals is a fine young fellow, a son of the Loucks family here. Joseph G. Pratt represents at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, the Honolulu real estate firm of Bruce Waring & Co., and is doing well. Mrs. Pratt and the children are there with him. Robert Shingle is with H. Waterhouse & Co., brokers and real estate dealers. Robert is one of the coming young business men of the place. Chas. A. Bon has a responsible position in the biggest and oldest bank and is well liked by his employers and is in line for promotion. He went there a sick man, but is entirely well now. Mrs. Charles A. Bon was a Miss Johnson of Laramie. Will H. Goetz is in charge of the battery of linotype machines in the Hawaiian Gazette office.

"One good way to make money in Hawaii just now is to secure shares in the new plantations. These enterprises are being entered upon because there is assured since the protectorate came in stability in government, in values and in tariff relations. The Hawaiian planters are the leading scientific farmers of the world. They now produce more sugar to the acre than the cane-growers of any country on earth. They irrigate all districts excepting one where the rainfall is as high as 200 inches a year and where cane is flumed from the fields to the mills instead of being carried on trains or hauled by bullock or mule teams. On some of the most favorably situated plantations money can be made by farmers who are willing to raise cane and sell to the mills. This is being done to some extent on a couple of the estates.

"On the Island of Oahu, where is located Honolulu, we have a narrow gauge railway seventy-two miles in length and it does a fine business. The engines are from the States and everything else was imported till quite recently the company established shops and a foundry and it is now building its own cars. The first American steam plow is soon to be installed on one of the largest estates. Heretofore all steam plows have come from Scotland. The Blake pump people, the Corliss engine people, the Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, the Union and Rison of San Francisco, Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago and a score of other big American concerns sell largely in Hawaii. Eighty per cent of San Francisco's shipping is Hawaiian business.

"Since the Stars and Stripes went up there is very little interest in politics. There will be quite a contest for the Governorship between President Dole, Harold M. Seward, the American Minister, and S. M. Damon, the Minister of Finance. The business men there as a rule do not care at all for politics, simply desiring honest and capable gov-

ernment, and that they have had since January 17, 1893. We want and expect to have a territorial form of government.

"Hawaii's greatest need just now is a cable, and when the two companies that are after the franchise get together, we will have such communication. Then there will follow the Nicaragua canal, making Honolulu really one of the greatest ports of the world. The business of the Pacific is increasing at an astonishing rate. The Oceanic company is building three new modern steamers for the Australian service, via Honolulu. Two other companies are building no less than six great ships for the Oriental trade. Our trade with the Sound country is growing and is being encouraged. All of the ships going to Manila call at Honolulu for coal and supplies. We entertained nicely at Honolulu all the boys who went out in uniform to Luzon and they were very grateful.

"I had advices of Honolulu on July 21 on the volcanic eruption. The lava flow then was about thirty miles from the sea and was not headed towards either a plantation or a village. The stream is about sixty feet wide and its source is near the summit of Mauna Loa, which has an elevation of 13,000 feet and which is about thirty miles from Kilaeua, the volcano so much visited by tourists.

"I find Cheyenne inviting, clean and pretty, and business greatly improved. My old friends are very cordial and kind and I like the place as well as ever, but Hawaii is of necessity my home now. Honolulu is a city of upwards of 35,000, both cosmopolitan and metropolitan. It is a marvelously interesting, beautiful and lively place."

A CORONER'S JURY

Says Mrs. Cowles' Death
Was Accidental.

Testimony of Many Witnesses at
the Inquest and Statements
of the Decedent

"That the said Irene S. Cowles came to her death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 23d day of August, from internal injuries sustained by being run over by a brake driven by a Portuguese boy, said death being accidental."

Such was the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon in the case of the lady who died at the Queen's Hospital Wednesday.

Dr. Wood testified as to the cuts received by the woman and the severe internal pain she suffered up to the time of her death.

J. F. Eckhardt stated that Mrs. Cowles had said that in crossing Union Square her bicycle slipped and the horse and brake ran over her. She said she did not really know who was to blame.

D. A. N. Sinclair testified that the accident had occurred in front of his residence. The woman was in great pain. She stated that the native who drove the brake had run into her maliciously.

John H. Long testified that he saw the accident. The lady was going to Waikiki and was on the right side of the street. The brake driven by a Portuguese was coming from Waikiki. The lady's bicycle slipped, and in a moment the horse and brake were upon her. The boy tried to pull the horse back to prevent the accident.

Kalnauhi was in the Judiciary yard when the accident occurred. The brake was going at a brisk rate.

In view of the testimony, the foregoing verdict was given by a jury composed of S. Kubey, E. H. Paris, F. B. Angus, J. H. Schnack, A. W. Howe, W. Bivens.

TO START FOR MANILA.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The Thirty-first Regiment, which has been fully recruited for a week, has been ordered to be ready to leave for San Francisco September 15th, thence on the transport Grant for the Philippines. Colonel Pettit, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes and other officers consider the regiment ready for service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The number of enlistments for the Philippines yesterday was 444, making a total of 13,454. All regiments being raised in the United States, except the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth, are filled and with the extra men in other regiments there is enough to complete them. It is the intention of the department, however, to see if the regiments can be recruited in their respective districts, as the surplus can be used for the regiments in the Philippines.

TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Root has been in consultation with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department with a view to hastening the movement of the Philippine re-enforcements, and as a result he this afternoon directed that four additional transports be chartered. They are the Puebla, Belgian King, Columbia and Charles F. Nelson. These four ships have a capacity of 2,550 men. The Puebla is now at San Francisco and the Columbia at Portland, Or. The other two vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days, and it is expected that all of them will be ready to sail for Manila by September 10th.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria about the end of the present month.

ITALIAN LABORERS

Experience of Queensland
Planter.

Considers the Sugar Industry One of the Best
for Italians to Enter.

Mr. C. V. Fraire, who has resided for twenty-three years in Townsville, North Queensland, makes the following statements regarding Italian laborers, which are printed in the Queensland of July 22:

"In pursuance of my idea, I went to Italy, some eight or nine years ago, and, securing the necessary license from the Italian Government, brought out 350 adults from the North of Italy, where the most hardworking and industrious classes are to be found. These included a few Swiss, with whom the natives of the North of Italy are closely allied in language and customs. The whole party were absorbed readily by the planters of the Burdekin, Herbert River, and Bundaberg districts. After a time a fair number of these leased land from the planters and themselves started growing sugar for the mills, a business in which they have succeeded well. So well are these people satisfied with their condition, that they have in a number of cases, with the assistance of the Government, brought out their friends and relatives, who, falling into the groove of their predecessors, are also contented and prosperous. The Government at present have some forty nominations of suitable colonists, who are to be assisted out in due course, friends in Queensland paying about one-half the cost."

The Italian emigration regulations are, Mr. Fraire declares, very strict, and emigration agents must not only be citizens born in Italy, but must also be of the very best character, and in addition must deposit a sum equal to £2,000 in English coinage as evidence of bona fides. The profit of the agents is obtained from the bounties allowed by the Agent General on each properly qualified immigrant secured. Numbers of emigrants have thus been secured to North and South America, where the Governments have allowed bounties, and there has also been an allowance to the agents from the shipping companies.

The plan Mr. Fraire has in view is to first of all interview the planters of the North, and make arrangements with them for the employment of those whom he might bring out, or to fix the conditions under which they would be prepared to lease land to the new settlers, the terms under which they would be prepared to buy the cane, what advances might be expected on standing crops, etc. Then he would receive nominations of friends and relatives from those already here, and, proceeding to Italy, he would place himself in communication with the emigration agents there, and with their assistance get in touch with those villages where the best material could be obtained. In order that there might be no glut caused, Mr. Fraire would prefer to send these people out in batches of about twenty-five at regular intervals, and on arrival they could go straight into the positions prepared for them. Those Italians who have already come out in most cases have first gone into the employ of their countrymen, but, having become acquainted with the customs of the country, they soon find they can do better by obtaining Queensland employers. If the Government fall in with Mr. Fraire's plans, he expresses confidence that before a couple of years are passed they will find they will be able to obtain agriculturists from this source without assisting in paying their passages. A feature about the Italian families who have already settled here is that the children are inclined to entirely lose their national character, and, though the conversation of their parents causes them to acquire the Italian language, they do not care for it, and prefer to use on all occasions the language which they find in common use around them. The unknown land of their parents has no place in their regards, and thus in one generation they become as entirely Australian as those of British descent. Mr. Fraire relates this with evident regret. As an Italian who spent the earliest years of his life in his own land, he would prefer to see the national language and character preserved, but a different view will be taken by those whose interests are Australian, and who must therefore view with favor this assimilative characteristic. Italian immigration, Mr. Fraire declares, has been most successful in North and South America and California. In these places the immigrants have gone in mainly for agriculture, cultivating wheat, and fruits, such as grapes, etc. Mr. Fraire looks upon the sugar industry as the best for the Italians to enter here, because of the ready market provided at the mills, and because he considers they have already proved their adaptability for it, both as lessees and laborers for the planters. As a result of a circular which was published on the subject applications for further particulars have been received from various parts of Italy. Newspapers and deputies have also written letters of acknowledgment to Mr. Fraire. That gentleman is strong in his convictions that the North of Italy is the most suitable place to which North Queensland should look for the agricultural labor necessary to properly develop it, and to place the working of the sugar plantations on a thoroughly satisfactory basis all round.

All Bushmen

Use it

For Cleansing the Blood
it has no Equal.

We give below the portrait and testimony of Mr. Granger Ward of Brisbane, Queensland.

Lieutenant John H. Bowen of the United States navy is on the Hongkong Maru on the way to Manila.

Matters are very nearly in readiness for the opening of the new bank in a day or two after the China arrives.

At the rate the bears are slaughtered some of the assessable stocks the brokers will soon have to give them away.

The branch planing mill of the Oaks Lumber Company, at the corner of King and Bethel streets, is to be removed.

Miss M. Pond, who is to take a position in the Kamehameha Preparatory arrived by the Hongkong Maru yesterday.

The death is announced in Boston, Mass., on August 2, of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Homer, mother of Mrs. G. P. Emerson.

Tom McKay, the well-known steamship, railroad and tourist agent, was again calling on his numerous friends yesterday.

Miss Barber of Chicago, who is lecturing at the Summer School, is building up an enviable reputation for ability as a teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy are registered at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Laws at the California.

The automatic blue-flame oil stove on sale at W. W. Dimond & Co.'s has no valve and no wick and is operated entirely with one lever.

Chicago Young People in its August issue contains a flattering notice of John B. Diaz, its Honolulu correspondent and representative.

"Three months old, grown at Oahu no fertilizer used," was the inscription which some joker tacked about the neck of a dog on Fort street yesterday.

Just received a fine lot of Strong & Wooberry ships. Every one guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

For a specimen take Dr. Ayer's P.M. Then promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 4½ cents, a drop of 1-16c.

John F. Scott is improving slowly.

Marshal Brown will return from Hawaii either Sunday or Tuesday morning.

John C. Moore, the Wailuku teacher, is registered at the Russ House in San Francisco.

In the matter of accidents and suicides Honolulu is becoming strictly up to date.

Captain the Hon. Lawrence W. Polk of the British army is a thorough passenger for Shanghai.

The Hutchinson Plantation Company declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable on the 21st.

Court Officer Albert McGurk and Miss Tillie Copeland were married by Rev. H. H. Parker at the residence of Dr. Huddy Saturday night.

Miss Rose Davison of the Board of Education office was run over by a bicycle yesterday. Her bicycle was broken and she was badly bruised.

George R. Carter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett (deceased). All creditors are notified to present claims within six months from date.

Several merchants are talking about taking the matter of the present condition of the streets through transway operations in hand. If they do, Mr. Pain may hear something drop that will cause him to get a move on.

E. JOHNSON, DR. W. S. NOBLETT, LEO. SCHILLERBO.

President. General Manager and Medical Director. Assistant Mgr.

Hawaiian Medicine Co.

KING ST., NEAR ALAKEA.

TELEPHONE 363.

We make a full line of

Family Remedies.

Among these we name:

PAUEHA COLIC MEDICINE, PAUEHA LINIMENT, PAUKENU COUGH MEDICINE.—For sale by the Honolulu Drug Store and in some of the suburban general stores.

A trial will convince you that these are far better than the usual compounds made by druggists—who are not supposed to know the effects of medicines upon the human system—and by patent medicine companies.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	AUG. 25
DORIC	SEPT. 9	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	COPTIC	SEPT. 22
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 25
COPTIC	OCT. 6	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	GAELOC	OCT. 7
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
GAELOC	OCT. 28	CHINA	OCT. 24
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	DORIC	OCT. 31
		NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1 NIPPON MARU	AUG. 25
2 RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 2
3 COPTIC	SEPT. 22
4 AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 25
5 CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
6 GAELOC	OCT. 7
7 HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
8 CHINA	OCT.

AL/MEDAROBBERY

Australian Crooks Are Wanted.

Criminals imported to San Francisco to take a Man's Life Committed the Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The true colors of Augustus Howard, the "Australian Plunger," the man of mystery, have been flung to the breeze by the police. The mask of respectability behind which he has tried to hide has been torn away. He stands revealed as an escaped Australian convict; as one of the greatest criminals of the century. Three warrants for his arrest are in the hands of the local authorities, sworn to by W. E. Green, the Denver millionaire, charging him with the embezzlement of some aggregate of \$250,000.

Howard, or Doyle, his real name, and as he will hereafter be known, has not been seen since Thursday last. The police believe he is in hiding in this city.

Chief Lees and Green not only brand him as a swindler, but as a would-be murderer, with the Denver man as the intended victim. Doyle is believed to be the head and plotter of the gang who mysteriously robbed the specie room of the Pacific liner Alameda of 5,000 sovereigns in May last during a voyage between Sydney, N. S. W., and this port. Suspected of this crime he has been under surveillance since that time, but no attempt was made to apprehend him, the police being advised of the coming of two members of the clique, and it was their hope to gather them all in at once.

W. E. Green came to this city in September, 1897, when he met Doyle for the first time. The latter represented himself to be an English naval officer on leave of absence, granted because of wounds received in the bombardment of Alexandria. But a few days were necessary for Howard, as he was then known, to work himself in the good graces of Green, who, notwithstanding that he has seen much of the world, yet remains guileless.

He opened up a scheme to make gas from borax, shale lime and other ingredients, and claiming for the process the return of immense profits. Doyle also had a gas engine that would practically revolutionize the motive power of the commercial world. The one thing necessary to make the invention successful was a supply of shale. Doyle told Green that a brother owned shale bed in Australia, and if Green would advance the money he would go to the Antipodes and negotiate for the purchase of the land. On the strength of cablegrams signed by Agnes Paul, who turns out to be Howard's wife, setting forth the ownership of the shale bed to be vested in Howard's brother, the Denver man advanced him \$12,000 to make the purchase. Howard arrived in Australia in November, 1897. He found his brother and then cabled Green that his brother would not sell the property for less than £25,000. Green refused to advance any more, thinking the price was too high. Finally he received a cable from Howard stating that he had purchased the land for \$150,000, borrowing the additional money from his sister to make the purchase.

On May 1, 1898, Howard returned to this city and was met by Green. The two on November 2 following, sailed together for the Colonies on the steamer Mariposa to adjust difficulties which had arisen in connection with the mythical purchase of the State land. At Honolulu Howard disappeared and was not found by Green until after the ship sailed. He feigned illness and insisted on returning to San Francisco. The two returned. Now comes out the reason why Howard did not want to go to Sydney. Over his head is hanging a sentence of five years for obtaining money under false pretenses.

If he returned to Sydney direct he knew he would be caught. When he went to Australia a few months previously it had been by the way of New Zealand. Green being with him he could not follow the route, and of course did not want to show his hand.

More money exchanged hands between the two men until Howard had obtained the sum mentioned. Then came the preparations for another voyage to Australia, but on the day of departure Howard had himself arrested on a "phony" warrant charging him with perjury in the Foster case.

Howard had timed the dealing of the last hand, knowing that it would be impossible to shake Green off when once the latter knew he had been swindled. He had imported in the meantime from the Colonies three men steeped in crime and who would not even stop at murder to gain their ends. These men went to the wharf and were paid \$20,000 by Howard to do away with Green. They failed.

One of the trio followed the millionaire to Australia, back again, and between Auckland and Honolulu robbed the Alameda's specie room, escaping at the latter port.

Howard's scheme had been to have the stolen sovereigns placed in Green's stateroom if he could not be disposed of, and in this way cast the suspicion of the robbery on him. The culprity of the criminal to whom the task was intrusted overcame him and he failed.

When Green returned to this city Howard was the first one to point the finger of suspicion at him, as did "Handsome George" Adams, one of his pals.

HAITIAN INSURRECTION. CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, August 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents crossed the Yaque river today under a fire from the Mitraillers. In an engagement the Government forces lost eighteen men killed, but no insurgents

were killed. A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of General Jimenez. General Torribo Garcia is expected from Cuba to take command of the revolutionary movement.

BRITISH PACIFIC FLAGSHIP.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 14.—Her Majesty's Steamer Warspite, with Rear-Admiral deasmont on board, arrived at Esquimalt today. She becomes the flagship of the North Pacific squadron in succession to the Impregnable.

NEWARK AND MARBLEHEAD.

LIMA (Peru), Aug. 11.—The United States cruiser Newark, which arrived at Callao, Peru, July 25th, on her way to San Francisco to receive Admiral Kantz, and the Marblehead, which arrived at Callao August 5th on her way to Mare Island, left Callao Wednesday night.

IHARA RESPIRED

His Execution Stayed to October 9.

Exceptions to the Findings of an Arbitrator in a Chinese Case—Other Cases

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Before Judge Perry yesterday afternoon the petition for respite of Ihara Ichigoro was granted. The petition showed that on the 18th day of May, 1899, he was convicted by a jury of the crime of murder in the first degree; that on the 22d day of said May he was sentenced by Judge Perry to be hanged within the walls of Oahu prison on the 28th day of August, 1899; that his case is now pending in the Supreme Court of this Republic upon a bill of exceptions, no decision thereon having yet been rendered; that in the event of his said exceptions being overruled by said Supreme Court, petitioner intends to apply to the President of the Republic for a reprieve or commutation of sentence or both, and that there will be insufficient time after the rendition of said decision and before the date set for his execution to enable petitioner to make said application and obtain action thereon. Petitioner prayed, therefore, that a respite be granted to him and that the date of his execution be postponed.

After hearing argument, the Court ordered that the execution be stayed until Monday, October 9, 1899, at which time it will take place, unless the Supreme Court or the Executive interfere in his behalf in the meantime.

In the equity suit of Kwong Fung Wai Co. against W. W. Yat et al., the plaintiffs have filed exceptions to the decision and report of Kan Wing Chew, the arbitrator, on the grounds that it does not appear that the arbitrator made any proper account of the transactions involved in the said suit and that no opportunity was ever given by the said arbitrator to plaintiffs to inspect the books with reference to the items which he found against the plaintiffs; that no hearing was ever had before the said arbitrator with reference to any of the said items which he has allowed against the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs have never had any opportunity to object to the same. The defendants in the same case have filed a motion to substitute Harry P. Weber as their attorney in place of Magoon & Silliman, attorneys of record, and to enter the award of the arbitrator.

In accordance with a motion for specification of account in the case of Nancy R. Eldredge vs. Samuel Parker, the defendant has filed the following bill of particulars: To payment of bill of Dr. J. H. Raymond for operation and treatment of Mrs. Nancy Eldredge, \$1,000; to expenditures for building house in Hawaii, North Kohala, \$4,000; total, \$5,000.

In the Waialua-Soper controversy W. A. Bowen's examination was finished. Brokers Harry Armitage and W. E. Brown were then put on the stand to tell what they knew of the result.

Before Judge Stanley and a jury the case of Republic of Hawaii against J. T. Fitzpatrick, for a criminal offense was on trial all day.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEATED.

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 12.—The game of cricket, begun here Thursday between the visiting Australians and a team representing Kent, was won today by the home players by two wickets in their second innings. In their first innings yesterday Kent men were all out for 158 runs. The Australians, in their first innings Thursday, were all out for 227 runs, and in their second innings yesterday were all out for 94 runs.

CARDINAL VERGA DEAD.

ROME, August 10.—Cardinal Isidro Verga, Bishop of Albano, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1832, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Eilenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents, 411, and all druggists and dealers.

HAITIAN INSURRECTION. CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, August 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents crossed the Yaque river today under a fire from the Mitraillers. In an engagement the Government forces lost eighteen men killed, but no insurgents

HE WANTS PEACE

Between Rival Tramway Lines.

Mr. Pinkham Tells of His Efforts to Produce Harmony in Street Car Circles.

A new element has entered into the vexed street railway question. This is not another proposed competing line, but, on the contrary, a peacemaker working disinterestedly for the public good. For some time the problem has occupied the attention of L. E. Pinkham, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company. He feels that a crisis is at hand and the only manner of escaping it is to bring about peace and harmony and consolidation of the rival camps. Mr. Pinkham was seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter and gave the following statement regarding his action in connection with the street railway matter:

"As a citizen and a business man having large mercantile interests in my charge, I, last spring, felt that the street railway problem of Honolulu was being treated in a manner that was both short-sighted and almost fatally detrimental to the general interests of the public and the city, both in the present and the future. It seemed to me that the plan to divert rapid transit from Beretania and King streets, which are the natural arteries of the city, to side streets would be an incalculable injury to the mercantile and real estate interests on those streets and those immediately adjacent. To an official of the Rapid Transit Company I addressed a letter beginning as follows:

"April 4, 1899.—My Dear Sir: Relative to the street railway problem in and for the city of Honolulu there are four facts on which the public can be best served by systems belonging to a single control.

"Second. That the main thoroughfares must be the ones provided with street railway facilities.

"Third. That a franchise has a value if it controls the main thoroughfares, and such value increases as the city enlarges, and frequently what may seem excessive valuation in a few years proves conservative.

"Fourth. In case of disagreement, especially where passionate feeling exists, the substitution of a third element may remove the friction and bring about a settlement conducive to public benefit and to the benefit of disagreeing parties, who, in the heat of wilfulness or resentment, jeopardise their own money and the public welfare."

"That all these untoward elements exist in Honolulu cannot be denied. Being greatly impressed with the misfortune of it, I have taken the wisest steps I could think of to bring about the opportunity for an amalgamation of all street railway interests.

"Our first object was to get the representatives of the Hawaiian Tramways, Mr. W. H. Pain, manager, and Mr. Paul Neumann, attorney, to consider some arrangement and to overlook the feeling engendered by the severe strictures of the press on the Hawaiian Tramways and its management. In conversation, Mr. Pain gave many good reasons for the condition of the railway and its service. As a business proposition, the owners expected some return; the patronage of the road came very largely from a class of patrons who did not complain, and the patronage of those who did complain was not sufficient to yield enough revenue to sustain the improvements they demanded.

"Our second object was to get the representatives of the Hawaiian Tramways, Mr. W. H. Pain, manager, and Mr. Paul Neumann, attorney, to consider some arrangement and to overlook the feeling engendered by the severe strictures of the press on the Hawaiian Tramways and its management. In conversation, Mr. Pain gave many good reasons for the condition of the railway and its service. As a business proposition, the owners expected some return; the patronage of the road came very largely from a class of patrons who did not complain, and the patronage of those who did complain was not sufficient to yield enough revenue to sustain the improvements they demanded.

"On the proposed consolidation the total charges would be \$53,750.

The saving to the public would be \$32,750.

"It may be further said on the consolidation plan and investment of a sum equal to the above—\$1,050,000—there would be fifteen to twenty miles more track available for extension, development and public accommodation than if the contest is inaugurated.

"I regret to be called upon for an interview on public matters, but consent to this in hopes it may lead towards a sensible conclusion in street railway matters, and the public be thereby benefited and capital act on the same lines experience has brought about in the larger cities throughout the country."

Mr. Pain stated, however, that he had a duty to perform to the owners of the Hawaiian Tramways in a financial respect; that there were issued \$150,000 of 6 per cent bonds, on which the interest was promptly and regularly paid; that there was issued \$325,000 in stock, upon which 4 per cent was being earned; and that he felt it his duty to endorse such a proposition as would secure to the owners their principal eventually.

In order to bring about this result, it seemed to me, the only way it could be done in justice to all concerned and the public, was for the present owners and their connections to subscribe for sufficient bonds to build and equip all the street railways in the city of Honolulu to require for many years.

Hence it was proposed the bonds be issued for a term of 50 years to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the first 15 years and 4 per cent for the balance of the term. The first amount of bonds proposed was \$800,000; later the proposal was to make the issue \$1,500,000. The bonds were to be issued as required, but were to be all subscribed for by the English parties interested in the present Hawaiian Tramways. Two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds were to be issued to the owners of the present Tramways Company in part payment for their plant and franchises.

Under this proposition all the money required would come from foreign bond-holders, and whatever profit there was in excess of the fixed charges might justly be claimed as due to the stockholders of the Hawaiian Tramways Company to save them from a loss on their capital, as they were

assuming all the financial risk in building up a new and extensive street railway system for Honolulu and suburbs. Hence there was to be issued \$275,000 of preferred 5 per cent stock which should be given to the present security-holders of the Hawaiian Tramways.

"Mr. Pain stated that he was perfectly willing to retire from street railway construction and management; that the bond-holders abroad should be represented by three trustees, residents of the Hawaiian Islands, and that these trustees should be members ex officio of any company operating the proposed street railway. He was willing the Rapid Transit Company should operate under their own charter or under the Hawaiian Tramways charter, or any new organization that might be formed to carry out the intentions above expressed, and build, operate and control a single rapid transit system for Honolulu, thus avoiding the expensive duplication of systems paralleling each other and the general misfortune that follows a railway system which is not thoroughly comprehensive.

"It was proposed to re-imburse the Rapid Transit Company for all their expenditures up to the time of these suggestions; there was, however, no provision for a purchase of the Rapid Transit franchise for the reason that that company was presumably not organized as a speculative enterprise, but simply to furnish the public needed facilities.

"Under this plan there was no call on this community for money. It was believed that in the course of fifty years the difference between the actual present valuation of the Hawaiian Tramways and its capitalized value would be entirely absorbed by the increased population, area and valuation of the city of Honolulu, as served by the large amount of capital the proposed bond-holders would have invested.

"In fact, the injury to property and business on King street by the diversion of street railway travel would be many times greater than the amount (\$225,000 to \$250,000) which the Rapid Transit people seemed to think Mr. Pain demanded in excess of the value of the property and franchises of the Hawaiian Tramways. In fact, property on two blocks fronting on King street might be injured to the extent of \$200,000 by diverting business.

"A memorandum practically covering the above was submitted to several gentlemen interested in the Rapid Transit Company, not, however, with the intention that it should be considered a proposition, but as opening the way toward negotiations for a settlement.

"However, these gentlemen submitted it as a proposition to the directors of the Rapid Transit Company and by them it was rejected so positively that negotiations ceased.

"Personally, I had not and have not a dollar's interest in this matter and no interest except to endeavor to bring about a condition in the street railway service that will harmonize with the natural avenues of the city and keep business where it naturally belongs; that is, on King street and its vicinity, as well as Fort street.

"These competing systems must prove a loss to the public if they make any returns of profit to their owners.

The Rapid Transit Company stipulated that they were to be allowed to earn 8 per cent on their capitalization; hence the following estimate was made of the results to the public in case two competing systems were inaugurated, in the following language:

CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT WASTE.

"If the 'fight' is engaged in, let us note the consequences, for the systems cannot be inaugurated for less than the figures given below:

"The new investments required will be at least:

Hawaiian Tramways—\$500,000 at 5 per cent \$25,000
Rapid Transit—\$550,000 at 8 per cent 44,000

Total \$92,750

Investments \$69,000

"On the old investment:

Hawaiian Tramways—\$475,000 at 5 per cent \$23,750

Total \$92,750

That is noiseless, ball bearing and sows with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the

Full instructions free, and so'd on monthly installments.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE

L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"

Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

WHEELER & WILSON.

Full instructions free, and so'd on monthly installments.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE

L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"

Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

WHEELER & WILSON.

Full instructions free, and so'd on monthly installments.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE

L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE,"

Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

WHEELER & WILSON.

Full instructions free, and so'd on monthly installments.

ITALIAN LABORERS

Experience on Louisiana Plantations.

The Only Race That Can Successfully Compete With Negroes in Semi-Tropical Climes.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, La., and the ordering away of the other Italians in Madison parish may temporarily check the Italian immigration into North Louisiana and thereby interrupt a movement which is having an extraordinary influence on Louisiana and promises to hasten a solution of the color, or race, question. The interruption, though, is likely to be only temporary.

The Italians seem to be the only race that can labor successfully and compete with the negro in the semi-tropical climate of Louisiana. They have been arriving for the last twenty years at the rate of many thousands each year, and the census soon to be taken will show that largely because of this immigration districts and parishes which formerly had a large majority of negroes are now white. Among these are Plaquemine, Assumption, Terrebonne, Iberia and St. John. The Italian immigration has naturally been largest in Southern Louisiana in the territory around New Orleans, where there is already a large Latin population. Thence it has spread into the northern parishes, where it has met with a far from hearty welcome; but the Italians seem to have the patience and perseverance of the Chinese, enduring persecution and overcoming prejudice by mere persistence.

No better evidence could be presented of this triumph over bitter prejudice than is found right here in New Orleans. The Parish prison lynching of eight years ago was a blow from which many thought the Italian colony of New Orleans would never recover. Perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 Italians left New Orleans then, seeing no hope or future for themselves here and settled in Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and at other points. But the Italians have lived down the Hennessy assassination and the discredit of the Mafia, and have more than regained their former position. The Italian colony of New Orleans has doubled in numbers since the Parish prison lynching affair, and in wealth and standing has advanced far more. It has taken the first place among the foreign population of New Orleans. There are now two daily Italian papers in New Orleans, and Signor Enrico Cavalli, the editor of one of them, the Italo-American, is the representative appointed by the Italian Government to investigate the Tallulah lynching. Schools have been established, at which the Italians are taught not only English but their mother tongue, and King Humbert, through the Italian Consul, has contributed liberally to the support of these schools, which keep alive a love for Italy in the hearts of its sons.

The status of the Italians has been very much improved of late. They dropped the hand organ long ago, and they never took to bartering, shoe-cleaning or street work, as in New York. From cobbling they have branched out into the manufacture of shoes, and they control some of the largest factories in the South. The fruit, vegetable and fish trades they have absolutely controlled since they first came, for they are without rivals in peddling. They are rapidly crowding into the corner grocery business, formerly monopolized by Irishmen and Germans, and into nearly all lines, even the learned professions. Latterly they have been quite conspicuous in politics.

It is, however, in the country districts that the Italians are making themselves most felt. Three-fourths of the Italian immigrants are from Naples or Sicily. They are peasants, accustomed to farm work, and they come over here to work on the sugar plantations. They come from limited areas even in Sicily and Naples. The little town of Copressa Entellina, for instance, has more of its citizens in Louisiana than at home; and Cefalu, from which came all the men lynched in Madison parish the other day, has several thousand of its sons and daughters in Louisiana. The immigrants are with rare exceptions a hardy, robust race, willing to work and impervious to the climate. The Immigration Commissioner at this port declares that the character of the Italians arriving is steadily improving. They find work the day they arrive. Some come over in the summer, work through the grinding season, when wages are high, and return to Italy in the winter with their earnings; but this practice is dying out and a majority of the immigrants come to stay, learn English, or something like English, as soon as they can, and apply for naturalization papers. Not a few adopt English names like Brown, Smith or Jones, in order to be thorough Americans. They丢 their picturesque costumes within a week of their arrival and pick up a cheap imitation of American dress.

They make good laborers and give perfect satisfaction to the planters, being infinitely superior to the negroes. The Louisiana planters have been for years trying to get some substitute for the negroes, who are not trustworthy. The Italians come nearest to fulfilling all conditions. They are well satisfied with their wages and save money where the negro cannot. They do not drink and cause little trouble. They are willing to live in the same cabins as the negroes and to work with them in the fields on equal terms, and they work hard and faithfully. They have, therefore, given satisfaction and are rapidly crowding the negro back from the sugar district. In all the districts immediately around New Orleans, where the negro furnished nine-tenths of the labor ten years ago, the Italians are in a major-

MORGUE WANTED

Matter Discussed by the Board of Health.

Dr. N. B. Emerson's Report to Marshal Brown on the Subject Meets With Approval.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The establishment of an institution of vital need was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Health Board. This innovation is a morgue. There was not a single member who did not express an opinion in favor of a suitable repository for the dead. The need of it is repeatedly emphasized, there being a case in point no later than last week. The question has been brought up before but has each time been deferred.

Dr. N. B. Emerson, police surgeon, has again instituted the crusade. He is eminently fitted to talk on the subject on account of his official capacity. The following report which was sent to Marshal Brown some time ago was read yesterday, and met with the hearty concurrence of the Health Board:

Permit me to call attention to a matter which concerns a department under your control, and which also affects the public health.

I allude to the lack of a proper morgue in this growing town of Honolulu. It is daily becoming more evident that there is a growing necessity for a suitably equipped morgue, to which all dead bodies needing identification, examination and investigation by the Coroner, as well as by a medical man, may and should be brought for such examination.

The grounds on which this need is based may be summed up as coming under these heads:

First. Public health.

Second. For the better securing of justice.

Third. For the due protection of the medical men who may make the necessary examination, and in the interests of medical science, which demands that all such examinations should be conducted under such circumstances as shall be favorable to scientific accuracy and precision, without putting the doctor to unnecessary labor or exposing him to needless risk.

Fourth. In the interest of common decency, which demands that no unbecoming exposure should be made of the dead body of any person.

Other reasons no doubt exist; but it seems to me that the above suffice. It would be easy to enlarge on the reasons above stated. As to the interests of public health, it hardly needs more than mention that security in this regard cannot be perfect or satisfactory under the present haphazard lack of system. As to the securing of justice, it is easy to see that any cause which makes an impediment to scientific accuracy must act unfavorably to the obtaining of justice, and that such is the liability under the present methods is sufficiently evident. In the case of a body that has come to its death under suspicion of pestilence or some disease against the spread of which it is important and necessary to take the strictest precautions, that it may not gain a foothold in the community, one might well dread the possibilities that now exist.

The occurrence of a death under unusual circumstances only this week, in which it was necessary to perform an autopsy in the open court of the Station House, is an illustration in point, and emphasizes several of the reasons I have given for the need of a morgue.

If established, a morgue should be located at a point within easy reach of the Station House, but not so as to imperil the health of the officers or prisoners there doing duty or confined. It would seem as if it should meet, also, the following conditions:

First. Provide accommodations for the exposure of at least two bodies at the same time.

Second. Be furnished with ample facilities for lighting and ventilation, as well as for the due record of all operations that may be there performed.

Third. It is essential that it should be provided with the means for cleansing and disinfecting both of the living operator and of the bodies of the dead that may be there operated upon.

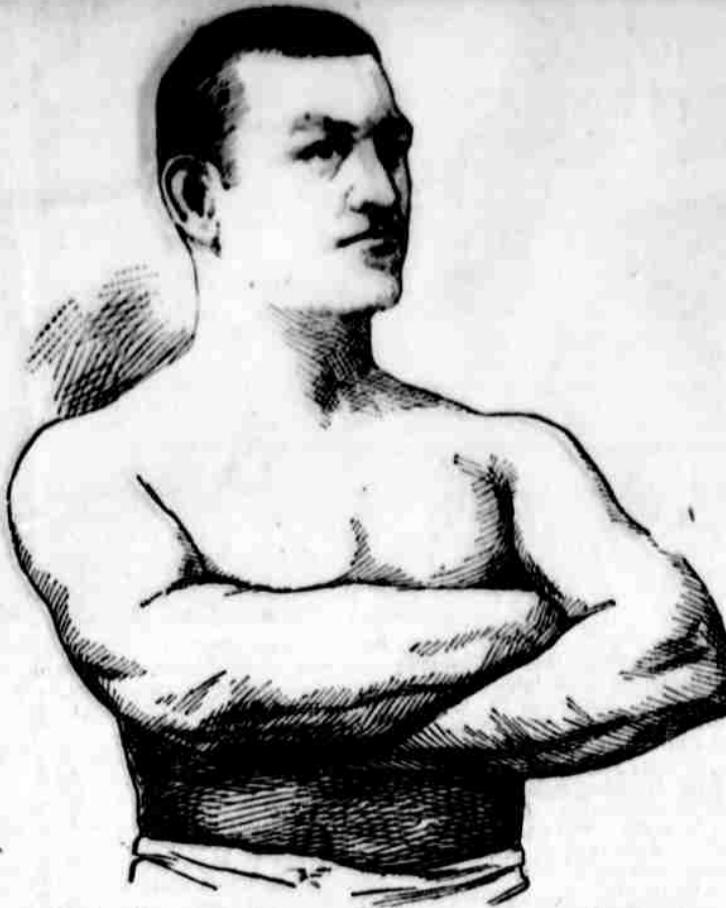
Fourth. Provision should also be made to allow the public, or such persons as are deemed worthy, or as it is thought best to be admitted, to view the bodies there placed for purposes of identification.

The effect of establishing a well-appointed morgue in this town cannot but react favorably upon the ends of justice, health and morals, and are well worthy the consideration of the Government of this Republic; and such an establishment would certainly place it in a more favorable light in the eyes not only of the greater Republic, of which we have become, or are soon to become, an integral part, but also of the world, with which our relations are rapidly becoming more intimate.

As a result of conversations with representative medical men in this town, I find that the views, in general as above stated, are held by them all.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Puitaki, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British dep't: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DEP't AND CUTICURA, Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Shot Guns AND Cartridges

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

E. O. HALL & SON,
-LIMITED.-

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1826.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.:
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.:
WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.:
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure Risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXT DECEMBER, 1898,
£12,050,000.
1- Authorized Capital £2,000,000 £ 0 0
2- Surplus Capital 2,750,000 0 0
2- Fire Funds 687,500 0 0
2- Life and Annuity Funds 2,785,450 7 11
2- Total 10,407,500 7 11
£12,050,000 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch 1,830,500 5 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 2,015,242 18 2
£3,845,742 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Rubber Stamps
(Anis)
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GARRETT OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per steamer Kauai, August 22.—W. H. Cornwell.

From Kohala, per steamer Upolu, August 22.—Henry Benten and 1 deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, August 22.—W. W. Chamberlain, H. T. McCullough, W. H. Tinian, R. Crow.

From San Francisco, per bk. S. N. Castle, August 22.—S. S. Thompson, H. McPhie, P. W. Champney, John Powell.

From San Francisco, per steamer Hongkong Maru, August 22.—Mrs. Laura Rice and family (5). Miss Margaret Rice, Miss Anna Rice, Wm. Williamson, Wm. J. Johnston, Theodore A. Shaw and wife, Miss T. L. Curtis, Wm. B. Jones, W. Evers, A. Dubber, H. Price, P. High, Miss M. Post, Miss Alma Krusen, Miss L. L. Turner, Mrs. L. W. Steinberger, John Bonner, Mrs. J. W. Croxson, G. D. Kingman, C. M. Jenkins, Geo. F. Neidlinger, Anna R. Bicknell, F. H. Hibbert, Chas. Porhiltz, R. Poinasello, A. Shelly, Mrs. S. Rider, Miss Laura Rider, E. E. Chilson, John Garsorher, W. R. Hageroy, Julius Rosenstein, Mrs. D. Sulzbach, H. M. Campbell, J. W. Smith, J. W. Wilson, H. P. Whitmarsh, In Transit for Japan and China—Prof. G. T. Ladd and wife, J. Strauss and wife, Miss E. J. Bates, J. M. Mun and wife, Capt. L. W. Polk, Dr. E. B. Merchant, L. E. Bennett and son, Mrs. W. S. Biddle, infant and maid, Mrs. H. G. Bishop, Mrs. A. Durant, T. D. McKay, I. Yamamoto, Max Lehman, Capt. H. H. Cunningham, Bert Clifford, Mrs. E. B. Gose, P. A. Hoffmann, Lieut. John H. Rowen, T. Asaka, 13 Japanese and 41 Chinese.

From Molokai ports, per steamer Lehua, August 23.—J. Onderdick, R. P. Lewis, D. C. Hanney.

Departed.

For Hawaii and Maui, per steamer Claudine, August 22.—Volcano—Capt. H. L. Meyer, Dr. von Herff, Miss Meyer, Miss L. M. White, John Hare, E. B. Russell and wife, Hilo—Mrs. Brand, E. Hartmann, E. J. Waller, Wm. Hoogs, Miss Burns, L. M. Whitehouse, R. Herkurst Jr., George Jamison, J. A. R. Vierra, J. P. Diaz, G. F. Afonso, wife and child, J. H. Bishop, Ab Hip, J. Fries, M. A. Gonsalves, A. H. A. Viera, Miss A. Pomery, Miss L. Pomeroy, Mrs. G. A. Turner, J. L. Lewis, wife and daughter, Mr. Neill, G. R. Harrison, Labatina—C. P. Grinwood and wife, J. H. Jones, P. Morgan, J. W. Hall and daughter, Miss McGinnis, W. H. Hayesden, Mahukona—J. N. Bell, D. Glass, Rev. J. F. Durao, Kihel—W. G. Zoller, J. S. McCandless, Mr. Kennedy, Kaunakakai—Geo. Waterhouse, J. Makainae, C. A. Hartwell, C. L. Judd, Kawaihae—Miss E. Ellis, Maaka—H. Kall, Mrs. Y. Hee, Laupahoehoe—J. Mattoon, Master Mattoon.

For Maui ports, per steamer Maui, August 22.—Kahului—H. P. Baldwin, Ah Sun, Mrs. Blaisdell and daughter, C. Jensen, Mrs. Kauihau and infants, Mrs. Akanalili, W. J. Lowrie, A. N. Kepoikai, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Allen, M. C. Mott Smith, H. M. Mott-Smith, Mr. Wendte, Mr. Boiler, Mrs. Tallen, 4 children and servant, W. C. Gregg, Lahaina—Master H. Mortenson, H. Mortenson, E. Haneburg, Hana—Mr. Higby, J. H. McKenzie.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per steamer Mauna Loa, August 22.—Mrs. Kawahawa, George Kaukau, T. F. Lansing, Mrs. Solomon Apu, Mrs. Akiona, Mrs. McShayne, Lily Akiona, Mrs. W. Foster, Miss Emmeluth, Judge J. W. Kalua, Sebastian Kaukau, Mrs. E. Batchelor, W. K. Makakoa, John Hose, Dr. Hiyoishi, Jonah Kausiae, Mary Pedro, Dr. Lindley, John Thompson, John Jones, C. Achony, Dr. Rowat, A. E. Corder, J. A. Maguire, W. T. Robinson, W. Bailey, Mrs. C. A. Mills and children.

For Kauai, per steamer Mikahala, August 22.—Rev. W. M. Massie, J. Opfergelt, C. Glogstad, G. D. Sing.

For Kauai, per steamer W. G. Hall, August 22.—W. H. Rice and wife, W. McBryde and servant, Miss E. Bishop, Miss Mary Kao, W. Aldman, Miss H. Nesl, H. S. Comstock, J. N. S. Williams, George Fuller, R. Johnson.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mauna Loa, August 23.—William S. Beiffeld.

For Waimea, per steamer Kilohana, August 23.—H. S. Comstock.

For Kapa, per steamer James Makee, August 23.—J. Anderson.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts of sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

CRUISER NEW ORLEANS SAFE.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Navy Department has been greatly relieved by a dispatch from Captain Longnecker, who commands the cruiser New Orleans, now at San Domingo city, referring to his vessel and the Macnias. The dispatch gives definite assurance that all is well with the two ships. They will proceed to St. Thomas to coal.

H. C. Wright, Am. schr., 275 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Hilo, by Charles Nelson.

R. P. Rithet, Haw. bk., 1,026 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters' line, by Welch & Co.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Hilo, in Spreckels' line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Spreckels' line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

Endeavor, Am. schr., 485 tons (at Ludlow)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Poole & Talbot.

Aiden Besse, Am. bk., 812 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

John D. Spreckels, Am. bk., 753 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Mokulua, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

John G. North, Am. schr., 320 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, by Hind, Rolph & Co.

The British bark Holywood, 1,477 tons, Macauay master, sailed from Antwerp July 28 for Honolulu.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SPECIAL MAIL.

Postmaster, Honolulu.

Former Fernback of the Wahine has been succeeded by Louis Reynolds, formerly freight clerk of the Mauna Loa.

District Inspector of Customs John W. Short is acting port surveyor during the vacation of Surveyor Strate.

A large number of Japanese laborers returned home on the Hongkong Maru, sailing for Yokohama yesterday at noon.

The schooner Lavinia put back to port yesterday leaking and transferred her cargo of lumber intended for Lahaina to the schooner Laka.

The bark Moihina was cleared for Honolulu from San Francisco August 9 with assorted cargo, valued at \$31,100, including 7,700 cts. barley, 366 cts. corn, 75 lbs. flour, 500 bales hay, 114 pkgs. machinery.

Great alterations are to be made in the steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which is now docked at Hamburg. Among other things a four-bladed screw is to be substituted for the one with three blades, which she is now provided with on her port side.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The American schooner Jennie Wand arrived from Mahukona, Hawaiian Islands, yesterday in twenty and a half days, which is the best record made this season by the sugar packets. The bark Alden Besse arrived from Honolulu with passengers and sugar twenty-six days out.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—One of the Santa Fe Steamship Company's steamers, the Carlisle City, is at Hongkong, badly damaged. A private cablegram was received today reporting that the steamer had been ground and that she was extensively crippled by contact with the spit on which she struck. No further particulars are at hand. The Carlisle City left San Diego for the Orient on June 27 with a large cargo of freight. She was to have discharged to lower hold stuff at Hongkong and proceed to reload for this city.

The American ship Eclipse, which sailed from Newcastle July 1 for Honolulu coal-laden, was according to last advices, still in Sydney, whence she had sailed in distress. Captain Peterson reports that on July 8 the ship sprang a leak, and on the 10th the ship was making from ten to eleven inches of water per hour. The ship was thrown on her beam ends in one of the squalls, and lay in the trough of the sea under bare poles. The steam pumps were going constantly. Then the cargo of coal shifted, and buried them under the starboard rail up to the combings of the hatches. There were 2,100 tons of coal on board and the ship was to dock at Sydney for repairs.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The Alton is well insured, but great inconvenience is felt by the Kona sugar plantation, for which she has been handling freight for some time past. The news of the Alton's disaster was brought by the Upolu from Kona ports yesterday.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The Alton is well insured, but great inconvenience is felt by the Kona sugar plantation, for which she has been handling freight for some time past. The news of the Alton's disaster was brought by the Upolu from Kona ports yesterday.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.

The schooner Alton, owned by McChesney & Sons, which has been freighting lumber and supplies to the new Kona sugar plantation, is reported to have lost off the Hawaii coast between Kahilinakai and Kaahau, west of South Point. She went on the rocks there at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon through getting in too close to shore, and, although the anchors were quickly thrown out, it was too late to save her. Captain Wilson and the crew are in Kau awaiting the Mauna Loa and will return in her next week.